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NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter dated 25 July 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations was addressed to the President of the Security Council. In accordance with the request therein contained, the letter is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 25 July 1991 from the Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you information of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed information of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Korean Military Armistice Commission, be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) PAK Gil Yon
Ambassador
Permanent Observer

Enclosure

Information of the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side to the Korean military Armistice Commission - July 1991

Thirty-eight years ago the boom of guns of war stopped and the Korean Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom with the objective of ensuring "a complete cessation of all acts of armed force in Korea until a final peaceful settlement is achieved."

For the implementation of the Armistice Agreement (AA) four meetings of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) and six Secretaries' meetings (two open-door and four closed-door meetings) were held in the last year and this year (1 July 1990-30 June 1991).

The conduct on the part of the United Nations Command (UNC) side during this period proved that it has no concern about the implementation of the AA, tension reduction and maintenance of peace in Korea and that it has been creating artificial obstacles to the routine activities of the armistice supervisory organs.

## Systematic machination of the UNC side to weaken and paralyse the major functions of the Korean Armistice Supervisory organs

The MAC and Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC) were organized for the purpose of supervising and observing the implementation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The UNC side has been disturbing in every way the activities of the armistice supervisory organs organized by the AA and committing ceaseless criminal acts of paralysing, wrecking and violating their major functions.

### Paralysis of major functions of the MAC

At the 22nd "Republic of Korea (ROK)-United States Security Consultative Meeting" held last year the United States and the south Korean authorities agreed to transfer the Senior Membership of the "UNC" side of the MAC to the south Korean army side and on 25 March 1991 named a south Korean army "general" as the Senior Member of the UNC side.

This is a flagrant violation of the AA and an insult and challenge to the other side of the armistice.

As the Preamble to the Korean Armistice Agreement clearly stipulates the AA was signed between the "Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers side", on the one hand, and the "United Nations Command side", on the other hand, and "intended to pertain solely to the belligerents in Korea".

All the provisions of the AA must be based on this requirement and paragraph 20 of the AA stipulating the procedures and ways of appointing members of the MAC also can not be exceptional.

Notwithstanding this, the UNC side claims that its Commander-in-Chief can name anyone as its Senior Member because the latter is under the command of the former. This is a distorted interpretation of the spirit of paragraph 20 apart from the requirements and intent of the AA.

As for the south Korean army, it is not a signatory party to the AA, does not belong to the "U.N. Forces" and can not be justified in representing one side of the MAC.

During the armistice talks the south Korean side doggedly opposed the conclusion of the AA saying that the "Republic of Korea" would continue to march towards the north even if the "UN Forces" sign the armistice and went the length of staging demonstrations shouting "We strongly oppose the cease-fire".

What was worse, the south Korean side boycotted the armistice talks starting with the 142nd meeting and did not participate in the ceremony of signing the AA.

Therefore, it is self-evident that the south Korean side can not represent the "UNC" side to the MAC.

In order to justify the unwarrantable replacement of its Senior Member, the United States refers to the fact that two south Korean army officers participate in the MAC meeting as Members of the UNC side. But it is preposterous.

The participation in the MAC meeting of the south Korean army officers as Members of the MAC only shows that the south Korean army is placed under control of the AA, but it does not mean that they are qualified to lead one side of the MAC.

On 15 July 1953, just before the conclusion of the AA, the United States guaranteed our side that the "south Korean 'government' and army would be under the restriction of the AA" and the "UN Forces" would be responsible "for having the south Korean forces strictly abide by the AA".

In the sense that this guarantee is kept, the United States comes to the MAC meeting with the south Korean army officers and we overlook them participating in the meeting so that they are bound to the AA. Therefore, it does not mean that their participation has any legal validity.

In fact, the United States has at present, too, the south Korean army at its beck and call, taking hold of the operational control of the latter and this is why it used to appoint only United States generals to the Senior Membership of the "UNC" side up to its fifty-sixth Senior Member during the past 37 years.

Notwithstanding this, the United States is now attempting to justify its unreasonable replacement of Senior Member taking advantage of the membership of south Korean armymen in disregard of the AA and precedents.

This can not be construed otherwise than a systematic machination designed to create an artificial obstacle to the routine activities of the armistice supervisory organs.

In recent days the United States is arousing public opinion as if it named the south Korean army general to the UNC Senior Membership to have the military representatives of the north and the south sit together. This is also an absurd nonsense.

A mere appearance of a south Korean does not mean that he can represent the position of the south side and meeting him does not mean a meeting of the military representatives between north and south.

If the military representatives from north and south are to meet with each other they should be authorized and qualified to do so by the authorities of both sides respectively.

The south Korean army "general" who was newly appointed to the Senior Membership was named not by the south side but by the "UNC" side.

Therefore, it is crystal clear for whom he will work and what he will do.

Of course, we do not oppose that the north and south sit face to face and we want to do so.

If the United States really intends to have the north and south meet each other it should put the right cap on him and sit him in the right place.

Problems can not be solved by putting the hat of the "UN Forces" on him and placing him in a seat of the "UNC" Senior Membership.

We have already proposed repeatedly to set up a legal and institutional mechanism whereby the north-south military delegates can sit face to face when the United States brought up the question of replacing its Senior Member with a south Korean army "general".

It was an extension of our such sincere efforts that we proposed to hold negotiations of military representatives among us, the United States and south Korea within the framework of the MAC and urged the United States side to seriously examine our proposal re-emphasizing our position at the end of last year.

Such proposal of our side was the reflection of the United States side's claim and the requirement of the created situation and was intended to solve smoothly the problem by all means.

However, the United States side accepted none of these proposals and, at last, unilaterally replaced its Senior Member.

This clearly shows that the United States side is ignoring the AA concluded between both sides and the past practice and that its alleged wish to make the north-south military delegates sit together is nothing but a deception.

The United States named a south Korean army "general" as the "UNC" Senior Member in an attempt to evade its legal obligation to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and to obtain some political interest by enhancing the position of south Korea so that she may appear to be equal with us.

Such unjustifiable action of the United States side resulted in the failure of meetings of the MAC organized by the AA and in paralysing the major activities and functions of the MAC including telephone messages and letters between Senior Members of both side.

The responsibility for this rests with the United States side which appointed a south Korean army "general" who has no qualification and right to the "UNC" Senior Membership in disregard of the AA.

<u>The existence of the NNSC has become worthless due to the unwarranted action of the UNC side</u>

The mission of the NNSC is to "carry out the functions of supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation, as stipulated in subparagraphs 13 c and 13 d and paragraph 28 of the AA, and to report the results of such supervision, observation, inspection, and investigation to the Military Armistice Commission".

Paragraph 28 of the AA stipulates that "the senior member of either side of the MAC is authorized to request the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission to conduct special observations and inspections at places outside the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) where violations of this Armistice Agreement have been reported to have occurred".

Subparagraph 13 c stipulates that rotation of military personnel shall be conducted on a man-for-man basis, and subparagraph 13 d stipulates that combat aircraft, armoured vehicles, weapons and ammunition which are destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up during the period of the armistice may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same effectiveness and the same type.

Subparagraphs 13 c and 13 d also stipulate that rotation of military personnel and replacement of weapons and combat <u>matériel</u> can be conducted only through the ports of entry enumerated in the AA (Sinuiju, Chongjin, Hungnam, Manoo and Sinanju which are under the control of the North and Inchon, Taegu, Pusan, Kangnung and Kunsan which are under the control of the South of Korea) and under the supervision of the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams (NNIT).

To carry out its mission, the NNSC organized 20 Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, stationing a half of them in the ports of entry in the north and south of Korea and the other half in the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission headquarters.

On 31 July 1953, the fourth day after the signing of the AA, the UNC side shipped into south Korea boxes of 106 dismantled 4.2-inch mortars under the cloak of "PX" supply in violation of subparagraph 13 d which prohibits military equipments from being reinforced into Korea. It was disclosed by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams.

Since the armistice of 15 April 1954, 177 combat aircraft, 465 howitzers of various calibres, 6,400 rocket guns, 145 mortars, 1,365 machine-guns and millions of rounds of various ammunition have been discovered by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams while the UNC side was introducing such weapons and combat matériel in such deceptive and fraudulent ways.

When its AA violations were successively detected and exposed by the Neutral Nations Inspection Teams, the UNC side hindered NNIT's activities in every way.

Subparagraph 13 g of the AA stipulates that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and its Neutral Nations Inspection Teams are to be afforded "full protection and all possible assistance and cooperation" and "the freedom and conveniences necessary in the carrying out of their functions and responsibilities".

The UNC side, however, hindered the legal activities of the members of the NNITs on the unwarranted pretexts, inflicted violence upon them from time to time, threatened their personal safeties and even killed them, thus committing barbarous criminal acts without hesitation.

The UNC side instigated the south Korean side to hold a threatening demonstration in demand of the withdrawal of the NNITs in August 1955 and committed the outrageous acts of attacking and destroying the camps of the NNITs in the ports of entry in Pusan, Inchon, Taegu, Kunsan and other areas.

The UNC side kicked up so many commotions against the NNITs that it at last forcibly expelled the NNITs from south Korea in June 1956.

In this way, the UNC side introduced a great deal of combat matériel in disruption and violation of the AA and increased south Korean forces from 16 divisions at the time of the armistice to 31 divisions in 1956.

The UNC side went to the length of publicly announcing its unilateral abrogation of subparagraph 13 d in June 1957, one year after it had expelled the NNITs from south Korea.

Since then, the UNC side has taken the road of more overtly turning south Korea into a nuclear base.

The UNC side reorganized the United States Seventh Division stationed in south Korea and the United States First Panzer Division brought from Japan into atomic divisions equipped with "tactical nuclear arms" and introduced into south Korea the "Honest John" rocket battalion and 280mm Atomic gun battalion and formed the United States fourth guided missile command.

In the 1960s the United States introduced "Lacrosse" guided missiles and many other nuclear weapons and in the 1970s declared south Korea its "forward defence area" and introduced "Pershing" and "Lance" missiles there.

According to the announcement by the United States military experts and the United States defence information centre, the United States has already introduced into south Korea 192 nuclear bombs for fighter bombers, 56 nuclear shells for 8-inch guns, 152 nuclear shells for 155mm guns, 12 nuclear warheads for "sergeant" ground-to-ground missiles, 80 nuclear warheads for "Honest John" missiles, 144 nuclear warheads for "Nike Hercules" missiles, 12 nuclear warheads for "Lance" missiles and 150 nuclear mines.

According to the Washington Post dated 2 May 1983, in addition to this the United States introduced a total of 248 nuclear weapons, including 133 nuclear bombs for aircraft, 63 nuclear shells for 8-inch howitzers, 31 nuclear shells for 155mm howitzers and 21 nuclear mines.

As seen above, the United States has introduced and deployed in south Korea over 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons of various kinds, including nuclear bombs, nuclear shells, nuclear warheads, nuclear mines and the like.

According to an analysis, the total explosive power of the nuclear weapons in south Korea amounts to 13,000 kilotons, which is 1,000 times that of the A-bomb dropped in Hiroshima in 1945, killing hundreds of thousands of people.

As mentioned above, the UNC side has not only destroyed the NNIT's inspection function and turned south Korea into a nuclear base, the biggest in the Far East, but also named a south Korean army "general" who has neither qualification nor authority as the Senior Member of the UNC side, thus paralysing the major function of the MAC and making the NNSC hardly find its working object and completely lose justification for its existence, though it has so far existed symbolically.

Since May 1991, the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission has been unable to have meetings, which used to be held once a week even for a short time, to discuss daily reports on the rotation of military personnel and replacement of weapons and combat matériel.

Such developments resulting from the actions on the part of the UNC side have prevented NNSC from carrying out any official activities and placed it in an embarrassing position which is not helpful to the implementation of AA.

## New war provocation machination by the United Nations Command side

### Military provocations on the ground, at sea and in the air

Paragraph 6 of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates that neither side shall "execute any hostile act within, from, or against the Demilitarized Zone" and paragraph 14 thereof stipulates that "ground forces shall respect the Demilitarized Zone and the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side".

Paragraph 15 thereof prescribes that "naval forces shall respect the waters contiguous to the Demilitarized Zone and to the land area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side" and paragraph 16 thereof prescribes that "air forces shall respect the airspace over the Demilitarized Zone and over the area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side, and over the waters contiguous to both".

The UNC side, however, has kept on committing military provocations and criminal acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the air, on the ground and at sea in flagrant violation of these requirements of the Armistice Agreement to strain the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

- The south Korean army (SKA) committed military provocations of infiltrating a high-speed boat deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea southwest of the Ongjin Peninsula in the West Sea of Korea at about 1957 hours on 29 July last year and three combat vessels into the same place at about 2220 hours the same day.

- The south Korean army infiltrated two combat vessels into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea west of Changsangot in the West Sea of Korea at about 1810 hours on 1 August last year, and committed a grave military provocation of firing large-calibre machine-gun fire at a spot 800 metres south of military demarcation line (MDL) Marker No. 0493 in the DMZ of the western front at about 0957 hours on 23 August last year.

- The south Korean army fired 18 explosive shells at a place 1,200 metres southwest of MDL Marker No. 0587 in the DMZ of the central front at about 1440 hours on 14 September last year, and committed the military provocation of firing over 350 rounds of heavy and automatic weapon fire towards the Korean People's Army soldiers from a spot 860 metres south of MDL Marker No. 0582 at about 1100 hours on 15 September last year, thus seriously threatening the safety of our civil police and destroying their post.

- The UNC side committed a criminal act of dispatching a fighter to the air over Nampo-ri Kaepung county, Kaesong city; between about 1042 hours and 1045 hours on 28 September last year.

- The south Korean army infiltrated a destroyer deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea west of Changsangot in the West Sea of Korea at about 0650 hours on 4 October last year and fired automatic weapon fire at a place 1,600 metres south of MDL Marker No. 0190 in the DMZ of the western front at about 0910 hours on 30 October last year.

- The south Korean army infiltrated a combat vessel deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea west of Tungsangot in the West Sea, and committed military provocations of seriously threatening the safety of the Korean People's Army soldiers by firing automatic weapon fire in the DMZ of the eastern front on 1, 2 and 5 November last year.

- The south Korean army committed a military provocation of gravely threatening the safety of the Korean People's Army soldiers and damaging facilities of their post by firing 12.7mm large-calibre machine-gun fire at a spot 1,100 metres south of MDL Marker No. 0666 in the DMZ of the central front at about 1716 hours on 31 December last year.

- The south Korean army further increased military provocations and criminal acts ushering in 1991.

Particularly between January and April, during which the provocative "Team Spirit '91" combined military exercise was conducted, they committed as many as 12 armed military provocations and air violations and sea provocations, thereby further aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The UNC side committed as many as over 30 such armed provocations against the KPA side between 1 July last year and 30 May this year.

According to paragraph 10 of the Korean AA, at the 4th MAC meeting held on 31 July 1953, both sides reached an agreement that they carry pistols and rifles only within the DMZ. The UNC side, however, introduces into the DMZ numerous tanks, armoured vehicles, large-calibre artillery pieces and automatic weapons in gross violation of the agreement.

The number of such violations by the UNC side of the AA and its subsequent agreements amounts to as many as over 23,000 cases between 27 July last year and the end of May this year.

The situation on the Korean Peninsula is always tense and a danger of the fuse of war being ignited at any moment is hovering over Korea.

War exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The UNC side has ceaselessly conducted war exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the last and the current year (between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991).

The typical example is the south Korea-United States combined military exercise called "Team Spirit".

This year's exercise, the sixteenth of its series, was a nuclear war exercise against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as usual.

The "Team Spirit '91" combined military exercise was conducted from January to the end of April with mobilization of huge armed forces, aircraft and the latest combat equipment incomparable to that of any country or bloc.

The main contents of the "Team Spirit" war exercise is sea landing operation, ground offensive operation, river-crossing operation, commando operation, air striking operation and so on.

At the 459th meeting of the MAC the Korean People's Army and Chinese People's Volunteers (CPV) side to the MAC proposed to the UNC side that a "Recommendation to the Government Authorities Concerned" be made to prevent daily growing tension and war exercises from causing grave consequences.

The following is the contents of the recommendation.

> "We, both sides of the MAC, admitting that conducting large-scale military exercises like the "Team Spirit" in the unstable state of armistice on the Korean Peninsula where huge armed forces of both sides are confronting each other across the MDL serves to aggravate tension, increase war danger and lay grave obstacles to the north-south dialogue making good progress, recommend the governments of the north and south of Korea and of the United States to sit together as soon as possible to discuss the matter of discontinuing large-scale military exercises on the Korean Peninsula."

The UNC side, however, failed to accept the proposal of the KPA/CPV side and extremely aggravated the situation and suspended the north-south dialogue by staging the "Team Spirit '91" war exercise.

On the other hand, the south Korean side conducts such war exercises as "Myolgong", "Piho", "Pangpae", "Ttangbol" and the like throughout the year regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as an imaginary enemy.

Owing to this, the situation on the Korean Peninsula is tense and peace is threatened momentarily.

* * *

Today it is unthinkable to prevent war and safeguard peace on the Korean Peninsula apart from global peace and security.

If a war breaks out in Korea, it will be a nuclear war and not be confined within the Korean Peninsula only but escalate into a world-wide thermonuclear war.

Those who really treasure peace and worry about the fate of human beings, should not turn their face away from the grave situation on the Korean Peninsula no matter where they are and what they do.

The KPA/CPV side to the MAC expresses a firm belief that the United Nations Members which treasure peace and endeavour for it will pay serious attention to the fact that the United States has been threatening peace on the Korean Peninsula and inflicting immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes on the Korean people for as long as 38 years under the signboard of the United Nations and that they will extend in future too, as in the past, firm solidarity with us making sincere efforts for the reunification of Korea, easing tension on the Korean Peninsula, realizing disarmament and removing war danger.

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